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VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the latest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE. —— *Suet. in Tib.* S. 28.

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LETTERS

From a FARMER in Pennſylvania *to the inhabitants of the* Britiſh *colonies.*

LETTER III.

Beloved Countrymen,

I REJOICE to find that my two former letters have been generally received with ſo much favour by ſuch of you whoſe ſentiments I have had an opportunity of knowing. Could you look into my heart, you would inſtantly perceive an ardent affection for your perſons, a zealous attachment to your intereſts, a lively reſentment of every inſult and injury offered to your honour or happineſs, and an inflexible reſolution to aſſert your rights, to the utmoſt of my weak power, to be the only motives that have engaged me to addreſs you.

I am no further concerned in any thing affecting *America* than any one of you, and when liberty leaves it I can quit it much more conveniently than moſt of you; but while Divine Providence, that gave me exiſtence in a land of freedom, permits my head to think, my lips to ſpeak, and my hand to move, I ſhall ſo highly and gratefully value the bleſſing received as to take care that my ſilence and inactivity ſhall not give my implied aſſent to any act degrading my brethren and myſelf from the birthright wherewith Heaven itſelf "*hath made us free**."

Sorry I am to learn that there are ſome few perſons who ſhake their heads with ſolemn motion, and pretend to wonder what can be the meaning of theſe letters. "*Great Britain*," they ſay, "is too powerful to contend with; ſhe is determined to oppreſs us; it is in vain to ſpeak of right on one ſide when there is power on the other; when we are ſtrong enough to reſiſt, we ſhall attempt it; but now we are not ſtrong enough, and therefore we had better be quiet; it ſignifies nothing to convince us that our rights are invaded when we cannot defend them; and if we ſhould get into riots and tumults about the late act, it will only draw down heavier diſpleaſure upon us."

What can ſuch men deſign? What do their grave obſervations amount to but this, "That theſe colonies, totally regardleſs of their liberties, ſhould commit them, with humble reſignation, to *chance*, *time*, and the tender mercies of *Miniſters*."

Are theſe men ignorant that uſurpations, which might have been ſucceſsfully oppoſed at firſt, acquire ſtrength by continuance, and thus become irreſiſtible? Do they condemn the conduct of theſe colonies concerning the *Stamp Act*? Or have they forgot its ſucceſsful iſſue? Ought the colonies at that time, inſtead of acting as they did, to have truſted for relief to the fortuitous events of futurity? If it is needleſs "to ſpeak of rights" now, it was as needleſs then. If the behaviour of the colonies was prudent and glorious then, and ſucceſsful too, it will be equally prudent and glorious to act in the ſame manner now, if our rights are equally invaded, and may be as ſucceſsful. Therefore it becomes neceſſary to inquire whether "our rights *are* invaded." To talk of "defending" them, as if they could be no otherwiſe "defended" than by arms, is as much out of the way as if a man, having a choice of roads to reach his journey's end, ſhould prefer the worſt for no other reaſon but becauſe it *is* the worſt.

As to "riots and tumults," the Gentlemen who are apprehenſive of them are much miſtaken if they think that grievances cannot be redreſſed without ſuch aſſiſtance.

I will now tell the Gentlemen what is "the meaning of theſe letters." The meaning of them is to convince the people of theſe colonies that they are at this moment expoſed to the moſt imminent dangers, and to perſuade them immediately, vigorouſly, and unanimouſly, to exert themſelves in the moſt firm, but moſt peaceable manner, for obtaining relief.

The cauſe of liberty is a cauſe of too much dignity to be ſullied by turbulence and tumult. It ought to be maintained in a manner ſuitable to its nature. Thoſe who engage in it ſhould breathe a ſedate, yet fervent ſpirit, animating them to actions of prudence, juſtice, modeſty, bravery, humanity, and magnanimity.

To ſuch a wonderful degree were the ancient *Spartans*, as brave and free a people as ever exiſted, inſpired by this happy temperature of ſoul, that, rejecting even in their battles the uſe of trumpets, and other inſtruments for exciting heat and rage, they marched up to ſcenes of havock and horrour † with the ſound of flutes, to the tunes of which their ſteps kept pace, "exhibiting," as *Plutarch* ſays, "at once a terrible and delightful ſight, and proceeding with a deliberate valour, full of hope and good aſſurance, as if ſome Divinity had ſenſibly aſſiſted them."

I hope, my dear countrymen, that you will, in every colony, be upon your guard againſt thoſe who may at any time endeavour to ſtir you up, under pretence of patriotiſm, to any meaſures diſreſpectful to our Sovereign and our Mother Country. Hot, raſh, diſorderly proceedings, injure the reputation of a people as to wiſdom, valour, and virtue, without procuring them the leaſt benefit. I pray GOD that he may be pleaſed to inſpire you and your poſterity, to the lateſt ages, with that ſpirit of which I have an idea, but find a difficulty to expreſs. To expreſs it in the beſt manner I can, I mean a ſpirit that ſhall ſo guide you that it will be impoſſible to determine whether an *American's* character is moſt diſtinguiſhable for his loyalty to his Sovereign, his duty to his Mother Country, his love of freedom, or his affection for his native ſoil.

Every government at ſome time or other falls into wrong meaſures. Theſe may proceed from miſtake or paſſion. But every ſuch meaſure does not diſſolve the obligation between the governours and the governed. The miſtake may be corrected; the paſſion may paſs over. It is the duty of the governed to endeavour to rectify the miſtake, and to appeaſe the paſſion. They have not at firſt any other right than to repreſent their grievances, and to pray for redreſs, unleſs an emergence is ſo preſſing as not to allow time for receiving an anſwer to their applications, which rarely happens. If their applications are diſregarded, then that kind of *oppoſition* becomes juſtifiable which can be made without breaking the laws, or diſturbing the publick peace. This conſiſts in the *prevention of the oppreſſors reaping advantage from their oppreſſions*, and not in their puniſhment. For experience may teach them what reaſon did not, and harſh methods cannot be proper until milder ones have failed.

If at length it becomes UNDOUBTED that an inveterate reſolution is formed to annihilate the liberties of the governed, the *Engliſh* hiſtory affords frequent examples of reſiſtance by force. What particular circumſtances will in any future caſe juſtify ſuch reſiſtance can never be aſcertained, until they happen. Perhaps it may be allowable to ſay generally that it never can be juſtifiable, until the people are FULLY CONVINCED that any further ſubmiſſion will be deſtructive to their happineſs.

When the appeal is made to the ſword, highly probable is it that the puniſhment will exceed the offence, and the calamities attending on war outweigh thoſe preceding it. Theſe conſiderations of juſtice and prudence will always have great influence with good and wiſe men.

To theſe reflections on this ſubject it remains to be added, and ought for ever to be remembered, that reſiſtance, in the caſe of colonies againſt their Mother Country, is extremely different from the reſiſtance of a people againſt their prince. A nation may change their King, or race of Kings, and, retaining their ancient form of government, be gainers by changing. Thus *Great Britain*, under the illuſtrious houſe of *Brunſwick*, a houſe that ſeems to flouriſh for the happineſs of mankind, has found a felicity unknown in the reigns of the *Stuarts*. But if once *we* are ſeparated from our Mother Country, what new form of government ſhall we adopt, or where ſhall we find another *Britain* to ſupply our loſs? Torn from the body to which we are united by religion, liberty, laws, affections, relation, language, and commerce, we muſt bleed at every vein.

In truth, the proſperity of theſe provinces is founded in their dependence on *Great Britain*; and when ſhe returns to her "to her old good humour, and her old good nature," as Lord *Clarendon* expreſſes it, I hope they will always think it their duty and intereſt, as it moſt certainly will be, to promote her welfare by all the means in their power.

We cannot act with too much caution in our diſputes. Anger produces anger; and differences, that might be accommodated by kind and reſpectful behaviour, may, by imprudence, be enlarged to an incurable rage. In quarrels between countries, as well as in thoſe between individuals, when they have riſen to a certain height, the firſt cauſe of diſſenſion is no longer remembered, the minds of the parties being wholly engaged in recollecting and reſenting the mutual expreſſions of their diſlike. When feuds have reached that fatal point, all conſiderations of reaſon and equity vaniſh; and a blind fury governs, or rather confounds, all things. A people no longer regards their intereſt, but the gratification of their wrath. The ſway of the *Cleons* and *Clodiuſſes*, the deſigning and deteſtable flatterers of the prevailing paſſion, becomes confirmed. Wiſe and good men in vain oppoſe the ſtorm, and may think themſelves fortunate, if, in attempting to preſerve their ungrateful fellow citizens, they do not ruin themſelves. Their *prudence* will be called *baſeneſs*, their *moderation guilt*, and if their virtue does not lead them to deſtruction, as that of many other great and excellent perſons has done, they may ſurvive to receive from their expiring country the mournful glory of her acknowledgment that their counſels, if regarded, would have ſaved her.

The conſtitutional modes of obtaining relief are thoſe which I wiſh to ſee purſued on the preſent occaſion; that is, by petitions of our Aſſemblies, or, where they are not permitted to meet, of the people, to the powers that can afford us relief.

We have an excellent Prince, in whoſe good diſpoſitions towards us we may confide. We have a generous, ſenſible, and humane nation, to whom we may apply. They may be deceived. They may, by artful men, be provoked to anger againſt us. I cannot believe they will be cruel or unjuſt, or that their anger will be implacable. Let us behave like dutiful children, who have received unmerited blows from a beloved parent. Let us complain to our parent, but let our complaints ſpeak at the ſame time the language of affliction and veneration.

If, however, it ſhall happen, by an unfortunate courſe of affairs, that our applications to his Majeſty and the Parliament for redreſs prove ineffectual, let us THEN take *another ſtep*, by withholding from *Great Britain* all the advantages ſhe has been uſed to receive from us. THEN let us try if our ingenuity, induſtry, and frugality, will not give weight to our remonſtrances. Let us all be united with one ſpirit, in one cauſe. Let us invent, let us work, let us ſave, let us, at the ſame time, keep up our claim, and inceſſantly repeat our complaints. But, above all, let us implore the protection of that infinitely good and gracious being, ‖ "by whom Kings reign, and Princes decree juſtice."

Nil deſperandum.
Nothing to be deſpaired of.

A FARMER.

* GAL. v. 1.

† Plutarch *in the life of* Lycurgus. *Archbiſhop* Potter's *Archæologia Græca.*

‡ Cleon *was a popular firebrand of* Athens, *and* Clodius *of* Rome, *each of whom plunged his country into the deepeſt calamities.*

‖ PROV. viii. 15.

MONTAUBAN, *Auguſt* 23.

THE day before yeſterday his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York arrived here, under the title of Duke of Ulſter. The Sieur de Gourgne, Intendant of the province, having been made acquainted with his intended arrival ſome days before, went out to meet him three leagues from the city. The next day his Royal Highneſs ſet out at ten in the morning, after having ſeen the town, and appeared extremely pleaſed with the manner in which he had been received.

OSTEND, *Sept.* 10. Laſt Saturday a moſt extraordinary phenomenon was ſeen here. The weather was ſerene and fine, even hot; the wind at ſouth and ſouth weſt all day; at ſix o'clock in the evening the wind ſuddenly changed to the north eaſt. The tide had ebbed more than ſix hours, whereby the ſhipping in the harbour were aground; but in leſs than three minutes time the flood returned, and flowed two feet deep, and ſet all the veſſels afloat, with that violence that ſome of them were forced from their anchors.

What was moſt extraordinary, according to what the ſailors reported, was to ſee the mud from the bottom of the ſea floating on the ſurface, ſuch as the moſt tempeſtuous weather and ſtrongeſt tides could ſcarcely move. This tide, as unnatural as extraordinary, laſted about a quarter of an hour, in continual motion, and ebbed with ſuch ſwiftneſs that in ſixteen minutes time it fell five feet. The next day the courſe of the tide was uſual.

LONDON, *Auguſt* 25.

Yeſterday was married, at Chertſey in Surry, by the Rev. Mr. Houlton, author of the diſcourſe in defence of inoculation, the celebrated Mr. Charles Sutton, ſurgeon, to the only daughter of Simeon Worlock, Eſq; of Antigua, a Lady whoſe merit and accompliſhments are too great to need a panegyrick. Immediately after the ceremony the new married couple ſet out for Sutton Houſe, at Kenſington Gore, where a grand entertainment was given to a numerous and polite company, and a band of muſick provided on the occaſion.

Sept. 15. A correſpondent in Ireland informs us that there lately arrived at the city of Cork, in that kingdom, an aſtoniſhing tall man from Scotland, and the famous little man from England; and had brought along with them the greateſt curioſity ever ſeen, a little Iriſh woman of 21 years of age, who is but two feet ten inches high. She is well proportioned, and converſes ſenſibly.

Letters from Italy, by theſe mails, bring advice of a violent earthquake in the iſland of Caſaloni, belonging to the Venetians. Halt the capital town is deſtroyed, a great number of the inhabitants loſt their lives, and the number of maimed is ſtill greater. The Governour of the iſland very narrowly eſcaped with his family and domeſticks on board a ſhip, the houſe which he occupied being entirely demoliſhed. The ſhocks had not ceaſed when the letters came away; and they were alſo felt at the iſlands St. Maure, Tenedos, and Argos, which have all greatly ſuffered.

A letter from Rome, dated Auguſt 29th, ſays: "The King of Pruſſia ſeems to be commenced antiquary in earneſt. He has purchaſed upwards of thirty antique ſtatues in this city, and is ſaid to be ſtill ſeeking after ancient marbles and bronzes of all kinds. He has ordered a bronze to be caſt after the antique ſtatue of Marcus Junius Brutus, that celebrated republican, which was purchaſed by a Yorkſhire Gentleman, not long ago, in Rome. The Court has received certain intelligence that the Emperour deſigns to accompany his ſiſter, the intended Queen of Naples, as far as Rome; and it is believed the Grand Duke of Tuſcany will be of the party. The Queen is to be received at Villa Albani, and the Emperour and his brother at the Villa Medici. They have declared, in the moſt expreſs terms, that they will be incognito, and not receive viſits or ceremonies of any ſort. The Pope, however, it is ſaid, will order all ſuch diverſions and entertainments to be given them as Rome can afford."

Sept. 24. It is now aſſured that the celebrated John Wilkes, Eſq; will certainly declare himſelf a candidate to repreſent the city of London at the enſuing election, and that he will appear here in perſon; ſeveral Gentlemen of this city, it is ſaid, having received letters from him, at Paris, to that purpoſe.

Yeſterday Lord North kiſſed his Majeſty's hand, on being appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Sept. 26. The Right Hon. Welbore Ellis, it is ſaid, is to ſucceed Lord North as Joint Paymaſter.

We hear that the remains of his late Royal Highneſs the Duke of York will be interred with the ſame ſolemnities as were obſerved at the burial of his brother, Prince Frederick William, who died December 29th, 1765.

Yeſterday his Excellency Lord Viſcount Townſhend took leave of his Majeſty at St. James's, and will embark in a few days for Ireland.

The Duke of Cumberland, it is now ſaid, will have the blue riband poſſeſſed by his much lamented brother.

Sept 30. We hear that a promotion of General Officers is ſoon to be made.

October 1. Laſt Saturday a Lady walking in Richmond gardens, being ſuddenly informed of the Duke of York's deceaſe, fell into convulſions, and continues very ill.

Accounts of the harveſt in this kingdom, and from all the northern parts of Europe, are extremely favourable.

October 3. According to letters from Berlin, the King of Pruſſia is preparing to form a camp in the neighbourhood of Potſdam, for which purpoſe ſeveral regiments of horſe and foot are marching thither.

On Wedneſday laſt orders were given for a detachment of the Royal Regiment of Artillery to be in readineſs to embark for Gibraltar and Minorca, to complete the companies on that ſtation.

The King of Pruſſia reviews his whole army every year, but has this year more ſtrictly than ever. On the return of every regiment to their quarters they had all orders not to lie delicate, but as in camp; to have their equipages prepared and ready, and by no leave whatever to be abſent from their quarters. Holland may probably begin what Great Britain may end.

We are informed that the Right Hon. Lord Chancellor will ſet out on Monday next, for town, from Bath, to ſwear in Lord North as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

We hear that no vacancies on account of the death of a great perſonage will be filled up until after the funeral.

A Lady of faſhion, we are told, poſſeſſes no leſs than 2000l. a year from half the ſalaries of particular offices, which the greatneſs of her influence has procured for ſeveral young Gentlemen.

Yeſterday ſeveral foreigners of diſtinction arrived in town from France, who it is ſaid have brought with them ſome particular deſpatches for our Court.

October 4. We hear that his late Royal Highneſs the Duke of York had fatigued himſelf with dancing at a ball on the 29th of Auguſt, yet immediately after ſet out for Toulon, three or four leagues diſtant. The next day his Royal Highneſs complained of a ſlight chillineſs and ſhivering; the indiſpoſition, however, appeared ſo very trifling that he went to the comedy, but before it was over his Royal Highneſs found himſelf much worſe, and was obliged to withdraw. By proper care he was better in the morning, and therefore ſet forward for Monaco, the Prince of which (who was acquainted with his Royal Highneſs, in his former tour to Italy) was waiting there, in expectation of the honour of a viſit from him, and the Duke was the rather inclined to accelerate his journey thither, as in that Prince's palace he might look for aſſiſtance and accommodation ſuperiour to what he could hope for where he was. The weather happened to be uncommonly hot, and not a little incommoded his Royal Highneſs; he nevertheleſs arrived at Monaco in good ſpirits, but yet feveriſh, and with a headach. The next day the Duke was worſe, and took his bed entirely. All poſſible advice and aſſiſtance was given, but to no purpoſe; the fever was unconquerable.

His Royal Highneſs now ſaw the danger of his ſituation, and he ſaw it with fortitude and reſignation; and, with the utmoſt calmneſs and compoſure of mind, adjuſted every ſtep conſequent to the fatal event himſelf. His Royal Highneſs ordered that Capt. Wrotteſly ſhould bring the news to England, and firſt to wait on Mr. Le Grand, of Spring Gardens, and with him to go to Leiceſter Houſe, and then to Glouceſter Houſe; and, having communicated the event to the Dukes his brothers, to proceed to their Majeſties, ſubmitting it to the King and Queen in what manner and by whom it ſhould be imparted to his Royal parent. After his Royal Highneſs had ſettled this arrangement, he ſeemed remarkably eaſy. He declared himſelf perfectly reſigned to the Divine will.

His Royal Highneſs was ſenſible to his laſt moment, and the very moment of his death dictated a letter to their Majeſties, his illuſtrious parent, and the Royal Family, deſiring the writer to expedite it, as he had but a few moments to ſpare, and thoſe to employ on ſtill more momentous concerns.

Before his Highneſs died we were told that he ordered all the Gentlemen of his retinue to his bedſide, where he took a very affectionate leave of them, and deſired that his bliſters might be taken off, to give him a little eaſe in his laſt moments, which it is ſaid was done accordingly.

We are told the following is an authentick paragraph, extracted from a letter written by Colonel St. John (dated at Monaco the 17th ult.) to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter: "The encloſed letter is of your Royal brother's inditing, and which he affectingly deſired me to go on with as faſt as ever I was able, leſt his ſenſes ſhould fail him before I got to the end"

October 6. Laſt Saturday's Gazette contains his Majeſty's proclamation for the further prorogation of the Parliament from the 7th of this month to Tueſday the 24th of November next, then to be held for the deſpatch of divers weighty and important affairs.

They write from Sileſia that the King of Pruſſia appears much ſatisfied with the new fortreſs building at Silberberg, upon a very high mountain, which is nothing but a chain of rocks This work, whereon they ſay 6000 men are daily employed, coſts incredible pains in the execution of it, and cannot be viewed without aſtoniſhment.

Extract of a letter from Edinburgh, *Oct.* 2.

"Yeſterday afternoon came on, at the palace of Holyrood Houſe here, the election of two Peers to ſerve in Parliament in the room of the Earls of Hyndford and Moray, deceaſed. There were about thirty Peers preſent (among them were the Dukes of Buccleugh, Athol and Gordon) beſides proxies; and they unanimouſly made choice of his Grace the Duke of Gordon, and the Right Hon. the Earl of Strathmore, to be two of the ſixteen Peers to repreſent Scotland in the Houſe of Lords. After the election was over, the two new Peers entertained their brethren moſt elegantly at dinner. In the evening there was a brilliant aſſembly."

WHITEHALL, Sept. 29. *On Sunday laſt Capt. Wrotteſley arrived here from Monaco, with the melancholy account that his Royal Highneſs Edward Auguſtus, Duke of York and Albany, died at that place on the 17th inſtant, about 11 o'clock in the morning, of a malignant fever, after a ſevere illneſs of 14 days, to the great grief of their Majeſties, and all the Royal Family. The body was opened and embalmed; and was ordered by Commodore Spry to be put on board his Majeſty's ſhip Montreal, Capt. Coſby, to be brought to England.*

Lord Chamberlain's Office, Sept. 28. *Orders for the Court's going into mourning on Sunday next, the 4th day of October, for his late Royal Highneſs Edward Auguſtus, Duke of York, next brother to his Majeſty, viz.*

The Ladies to wear black ſilk, plain muſlin or lawn, crape or love hoods, black glazed gloves, black paper fans, and black ſilk ſhoes.

Undreſs, black or dark gray unwatered tabbies.

The men to wear black cloth, without buttons on the ſleeves or pockets, plain muſlin or long lawn cravats and weepers, crape hatbands, and black ſwords and buckles.

Undreſs, dark gray frocks.

The Earl Marſhal's order for a general mourning for his late Royal Highneſs Edward Auguſtus, Duke of York and Albany.

In purſuance of his Majeſty's commands, theſe are to give notice that it is expected that, upon the preſent occaſion of the death of his late Royal Highneſs Edward Auguſtus, Duke of York and Albany, all perſons do put themſelves into decent mourning; the ſaid mourning to begin on Sunday next, the 4th day of October.

Sept. 29, 1767. SCARBOROUGH, *M.*

[*By an order from the War Office, and one from the Admiralty Office, in the London Gazette, his Majeſty's pleaſure is ſignified that he does not require that the officers of the army, or thoſe of his fleets or marines, ſhould wear any other mourning on the preſent melancholy occaſion than a black crape round their left arms with their uniforms.*]

ST. JAMES's, *Sept.* 12. The King has been pleaſed to grant unto the Right Hon. William Lord Mansfield, Chief Juſtice of the Court of King's Bench, the office of Chancellor of his Majeſty's Exchequer, in the room of the Right Hon. Charles Townſhend, deceaſed.

EDINBURGH, *Sept.* 22. Yeſterday being the day appointed for celebrating the birth of his Grace the Duke of Buccleugh (who was major that day ſe'ennight) a number of Noblemen and Gentlemen, friends of the family, dined with the Duke and Dutcheſs at their palace at Dalkeith. The entertainment upon this occaſion was perhaps one of the moſt elegant that has at any time been given in this country. It conſiſted of two courſes, of about fifty diſhes each, and a moſt ſumptuous deſſert in the moſt faſhionable taſte. The plates and diſhes were all of ſilver, and each diſh covered with a ſilver cover, which made a very grand appearance. The company conſiſted exactly of forty-five perſons in all, at the principal table. Before dinner the corporation of Dalkeith made a proceſſion round the palace with banners flying, &c. and made their obedience to the Duke and Dutcheſs. They and the people were entertained at two publick houſes in the town of Dalkeith, and the populace had drink allowed them. In the evening were bonefires, illuminations, and very grand fireworks, &c.

DUBLIN, *Sept.* 29. The following is a recipe for the gout in the ſtomach, authenticated by a Gentleman of fortune, of its performing many ſurpriſing cures: "Take one gallon of beſt French brandy, beat one ounce of cochineal, and put into it two ſpoonfuls of carraway ſeeds, one ounce of licorice ſhred, half an ounce of cardamum ſeeds beaten, five or ſix grains of Jamaica pepper, nine figs ſliced, thirty ſix new raiſins ſtoned, one race of ginger ſhred. Let this ſtand three weeks, then put in one pound of Liſbon ſugar; let it afterwards ſtand one week longer, ſtir the ingredients every other day after they are put in, and when ſettled ſtrain it off. If taken with a gouty pain in the ſtomach, immediately drink a wine glaſs full; and if that ſhould not relieve the patient, he muſt half an hour afterwards repeat the ſame quantity."

ST. JOHN's (Antigua) *Nov.* 28.

By a Gentleman who lately left the iſland of Barbados, we hear that a ſpecies of ants, of a prodigious ſize, had been very deſtructive to their canes; that theſe inſects had eaten out the eyes of two white children, which occaſioned their deaths; and that an ox, ſhut up in a pen, had been deſtroyed in the ſame manner by this uncommon vermin. They have been chiefly found about Spike's town, and its inhabitants are under terrible apprehenſions for their increaſe.

On Friday the 20th of this inſtant arrived here his Majeſty's ſhip Squirrel, commanded by John Botterel, Eſq; in ſix weeks from England.

Captain David Young, of the ſhip William and Elizabeth, on the 23d of October, in lat. 34 deg. 19 min. and long. 21 deg. 46 min. weſt from London, paſſed by a veſſel lying keel up, which ſeemed to be about ſixty feet long. She had a head, and looked to be a ſtout veſſel.

The EARLY RISER.

THE man who at daybreaking breaks off his reſt,
And in ſpite of its ſoftneſs leaps out of his neſt,
Still finds to his comfort, in all ſorts of weather,
His head clear as cryſtal, his heart light as a feather.
Derry down, &c.

If the clouds be diſpers'd and th' horizon ſhow fair,
With what pleaſure abroad he breathes the freſh air!
But if rainy or dull, how ſincere his enjoyment
In following at home his lawful employment!
Derry down, &c.

When breakfaſt time comes, you may ſee him at board
Regaling on whate'er his houſe will afford;
For nought to his ſtomach goes ever amiſs,
Be it roaſt, bak'd, or boil'd, fowl, fleſh, or fiſh.
Derry down, &c.

With choiceſt of all earthly bleſſings abounding,
A ſoundneſs of body, a mind that is ſound in,
Thro' life's ſhifting ſcenes, whether ſerious or gay,
His part of the drama he with ſpirit can play.
Derry down, &c.

No ſickneſs comes near him, nor vapour, nor ſpleen,
With nights all refreſhing, with days all ſerene,
His years roll along as a ſtill ſummer wave,
Till like o'er-ripen'd fruit he drops into the grave.
Derry down, &c.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Jan.* 14.

On Saturday the 20 of this inſtant, about 9 o'clock at night, died Col. JAMES GORDON, of Lancaſter county, in the 54th year of his age. His death was occaſioned by a mortification, that had affected all the vital parts; and an exquiſitely painful abſceſs, upon his ancle, increaſed the load of inward diſtreſs; all which he bore with a remarkable compoſedneſs of mind, and behaviour, frequently thanking his God, and Saviour (whom he dearly loved) that he was enabled to wait their pleaſure, with any degree of Chriſtian reſignation.

He ſpent the laſt 30 years of his life in the ſaid county, in trade; in which he ſupported an irreproachable character as a merchant, and paid a juſt regard to the intereſts of others as well as to his own. He was mild, generous, and obliging, by nature, and from principle; which made him ſo dear to the poor that they now weep for him, and ſo juſtly eſteemed by all that his death is much lamented.

He ſeemed to have all the amiable moral virtues and Chriſtian graces required to qualify a man for the ſocial life, in conſequence of which he was ſpirited and liberal in promoting a publick utility, was a kind neighbour, a good maſter, an affectionate huſband, a tender parent, and a ſteady friend; while an unaffected modeſty gave a comely gracefulneſs to every other excellence, and commanded love. This rare aſſemblage of fine qualities made a very diſcerning traveller, a few years ago, remark of the deceaſed, "That he had not met with any one, in ſeveral provinces he had paſſed through, poſſeſſing ſo many real excellencies." He was undoubtedly a beautiful example of piety: In his family like a holy patriarch, and in publick the well bred Chriſtian. "For him to live was Chriſt, and to die gain." The loſs of ſuch a man will excuſe his friends and acquaintances when they weep over him, as Joaſh did over dying Eliſha, and cry out, "O my father, my father, the chariot of Iſrael and horſemen thereof!"

On Friday laſt were executed, purſuant to their ſentence, at the gallows near this city, Thomas and Alexander Heath, two brothers, from King George, for houſebreaking.

Entered in the upper diſtrict of James *river.*

Dec. 24. *Fame, William Williams, from Salem, with* 130 *wt. of loaf ſugar,* 20 *hhds. of Anguilla ſalt,* 500 *wt. of cheeſe, ſundry wooden and earthen ware,* 2 *barrels of pickled fiſh,* 3 *barrels of blubber,* 15 *barrels and* 2 *hhds. of rum,* 5 *hhds. of moloſſes,* 4 *barrels of ſugar, and* 200 *wt. of pot iron.*

28. *Seaflower, Benjamin Sweat, from Boſton, with* 2 *hhds. of loaf ſugar,* 7 *barrels of rum,* 2 *hhds. and* 2 *barrels of moloſſes,* 10 *quintals of dry and* 2 *barrels of pickled fiſh,* 75 *wt. of chocolate,* 6 *axes,* 4 *barrels of ſalt,* 1 *bale of oſnabrugs, and* 30 *wt. of bohea tea.*

30. *Elizabeth, Thomas Coleman, from New York, with* 20 *kegs of bread,* 12 *boxes of candles,* 20 *barrels of apples,* 2 *millſtones, and* 1 *hhd. of ſugar.*

Jan. 1. *Betſey, Abraham Cowper, from New York, with* 20 *hhds. of rum,* 20 *barrels of apples,* 10 *kegs of bread, and* 24 *wt. of chocolate.*

4. *Defiance, Jeremiah Havens, from Boſton, with* 2 *caſes of cabinet ware,* 20 *barrels of New England rum,* 2 *trunks of womens ſhoes and haberdaſhery,* 15 *kits of ſalmon,* 2 *hhds. of loaf ſugar,* 1 *hhd. of tin ware,* 1 *bundle of mill ſaws,* 50 *iron teakettles,* 2 *boxes of brown ſoap, and* 6 *half quintals of fiſh.*

4. *Derby, John Allen, from Salem, with* 18 *axes,* 56 *yards of ticklenburgs,* 2 *tierces of ſugar,* 11 *hhds. of New England rum,* 4 *barrels of mackerel,* 4 *barrels of oil,* 18 *quintals of fiſh,* 86 *wt. of chocolate,* 26 *hhds. of ſalt,* 100 *wt. of loaf ſugar,* 2 *barrels of pickled fiſh, and* 8 *barrels and* 6 *hhds. of moloſſes.*

5. *Nancy, Michael Hyndman, from London, with European goods.*

Cleared.

Dec. 29. *Molly, Charles Campbell, for Liſbon, with* 5442 *buſhels of wheat,* 205 *buſhels of peaſe, and* 19 *buſhels of beans.*

29. *Betſey, John Gillies, for Glaſgow, with* 338 *hhds. of tobacco,* 6 *bales of hemp,* 12,000 *ſtaves,* 25 *tuns of bar lead, and* 500 *hoops.*

Jan. 7. *Spiers, James Luſk, for Dublin, with* 64 *buſhels of beans,* 11,413 *buſhels of wheat, and* 4 *caſks of bees wax.*

Entered in the diſtrict of Accomack.

Dec. 1. Charming Molly, David Gray, from Lewes on Delaware, with 1 hhd. of rum, 1 hhd. of moloſſes, and 60 buſhels of ſalt.

8. Marygold, Iſaac Moore, from Philadelphia, with 1 barrel of loaf ſugar, 150 wt. of cheeſe, 3 barrels of apples, and 200 buſhels of ſalt.

21. John and Betſey, William B. Bunting, from New York, with 1 firkin of butter, 300 wt. of cheeſe, 1 hhd. of rum, 1 hhd. of moloſſes, 1 barrel of brown ſugar, 325 dollars, and 37 half johanneſſes.

23. Jenny and Sally, Hugh Peebles, from Antigua, with 5 hhds. of white ſugar, 1 hhd. of rum, 43 half johanneſſes, 1 dollar, and 1 Engliſh ſixpence.

28. Neptune, Benjamin Smith, from Plymouth in New England, with 5 hhds. of ſalt, 2 caſks of rum, 3 hhds. of moloſſes, 51 axes, 5 barrels of pickled fiſh, 400 wt. of cheeſe, 600 wt. of ſhot, 2 half barrels of powder, 1 barrel of brazier's ware, and 1 box of woollens and linens.

29. Old Plantation, Laban Pettit, from Philadelphia, with 50 buſhels of ſalt, a parcel of earthen ware, 9 barrels of apples, 1 barrel of mackerel, and 100 wt. of cheeſe.

Cleared.

Dec. 22. Marygold, Thomas Watts, for Antigua, with 80 buſhels of peaſe, 231 buſhels and a half of oats, 1000 buſhels of corn, 1 bag of feathers, 3000 ſhingles, 2 hhds. of tobacco, and a parcel of live ſtock.

23. Charming Molly, David Gray, for Philadelphia, with 500 buſhels of corn, and a parcel of lumber.

26. Little Betſey, Zephaniah Brown, for Antigua, with 950 buſhels of corn, 130 buſhels of peaſe, 2½ barrels of flower, 400 hhd. ſtaves, 6 barrels of cider, 1 barrel of herrings, and a parcel of live ſtock.

☞ TICKETS *in the Hon.* WILLIAM BYRD's LOTTERY *to be had at the Poſt Office.*

Advertiſements.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Jan.* 14, 1767.

I ONCE MORE requeſt the favour of all perſons indebted to me to diſcharge their accounts, as I am determined to make a thorough ſettlement of my affairs immediately; and my former advertiſements having had very little ſucceſs, I ſhall put my books into the hands of a lawyer, to collect what debts are not paid to me between this and the 20th of *February* next, at fartheſt.

THOMAS CRAIG.

N. B. I hope none of my punctual cuſtomers will take offence at the above, as it is not intended for them: I take this opportunity of returning them many thanks for their favours, and hope for a continuance of their cuſtom. For them, and ſuch only, am I reſolved to work for the future; which will enable me to be punctual to my engagements, and give that ſatisfaction in my buſineſs which I could wiſh to do, and good cuſtomers have a right to expect.

To be SOLD, *on* Wedneſday *the* 20*th inſtant, at Colonel* Francis Willis's *marſh quarter, near* Capahoſick *ferry, in* York *county,*

FIFTY head of old and young Cattle, for ready money.

LEWIS BURWELL, Jun.

N. B. Mr. *Frederick Bryan* will attend the ſale, and receive the money for

L. B. Jun.

A SCHEME *of a* LOTTERY,

FOR diſpoſing of LOTS, LANDS, STOCKS, and HOUSEHOLD GOODS, to enable the ſubſcriber to pay his debts, and provide for a large family, he having attempted to ſell them for that purpoſe, but is diſappointed by the ſcarcity of money, *viz.*

PRIZES.

1	To conſiſt of a lot in *Hanover* town, with a dwelling-houſe and out-houſes thereon, convenient for a publick houſe.	L. 245
1	To conſiſt of a lot in the ſaid town, back of the garden.	65
1	To conſiſt of another lot in the ſaid town, with a granary, *&c.*	170
1	To conſiſt of 130 acres of land in the fork of the *Reedy* ſwamp, part of the tract I live on, called *New Flanders.*	130
1	To conſiſt of 120 acres of land, at the upper end of the ſaid tract.	120
12	Of 10 l. each, to conſiſt of ſtocks and houſehold goods, to be valued to the fortunate adventurers by indifferent perſons.	120

17 Prizes. L. 850
153 Blanks.

170 Tickets, at 5 l. each, - - - - - - - - - L. 850

Managers are Col. EDMUND PENDLETON, Meſſ. WALKER TALIAFERRO, JOHN TAYLOR, DUNCAN GRAHAM, ALEXANDER DONALD, ROBERT HEART, RICHARD ADAMS, PATRICK COUTTS, WILLIAM AYLETT, WILLIAM NEALL, JOHN BOSWELL, and THOMAS UNDERWOOD, of whom tickets may be had; as alſo of Meſſ. JOHN PENN, EDMUND PENDLETON, Jun. HENRY ROBINSON, WILLIAM BOWLER, HARRY TOMPKINS, JOHN HAWKINS, JAMES GUNN, JOHN JONES, PAUL THILLMAN, JOHN PENDLETON, Jun. and CHARLES ROBINSON.

The lottery to be drawn at *Hanover* court houſe as ſoon as the tickets are diſpoſed of, and the time advertiſed in the *Virginia* Gazette. A good title to the lots and land will be made to the fortunate, and they are to be entered upon the firſt day of *December* 1768; the other things are to be delivered as ſoon as the lottery is drawn.

The money for the tickets to be paid at the time of drawing, or immediately after.

WILLIAM DUDLEY.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, on* Thurſday *the* 21*ſt inſtant, before the ſubſcribers ſtore door in* Peterſburg, *for the benefit of the enſurers,*

SEVERAL pieces of damaged DUFFILS, BEARSKINS, and DUFFIL BLANKETS, imported in the *John* and *Mary*, Capt. *James M'Kennie*, laſt fall.

FEILDS & CALL.

TAKEN up, in *Dinwiddie*, a dark bay horſe, about 4 feet 4 or 5 inches high, with a roached mane and bob tail, has ſome ſaddle ſpots, and branded on the near buttock A; poſted, and appraiſed to 5 l.

JOSHUA EPPES.

TAKEN up, in *Southampton*, a black horſe, about 4 feet 6 or 7 inches high, with a ſtar in his forehead, and branded on the near buttock [illegible]; poſted, and appraiſed to 4 l.

MAJOR TILLAR, Jun.

TAKEN up, in *Hanover*, a red and white pied cow, marked with a crop and ſlit in the right ear, and an under and overkeel in the left; poſted, and appraiſed to 35 s.

HARDIN BURNLEY, Jun.

To the PRINTER.

You will perhaps oblige a number of well-wiſhers to Virginia by inſerting what follows in your paper, the contents of which, in general, I myſelf know to be too true.

PHILO VIRGINIA.

"AS I was travelling ſome months ago through ſeveral of the back counties in Virginia, I obſerved with pleaſure that a great number of the inhabitants, encouraged by the offered bounty, had for a year or two paſt raiſed a conſiderable quantity of hemp; but how was I filled with ſorrow when I came to underſtand the diſcouragements they laboured under, in ſo laudable an undertaking, notwithſtanding the great encouragement from England, as well as from their own Aſſembly, &c. For when they had with great labour, under the many diſadvantages that uſually attend the undertaking a new employment, got ſome of it ready for ſale, what did they meet with but diſcouragement from the merchants with whom they dealt? Some of whom would ſcarce give them a low price for it from 30 s. to 35 s. per hundred weight, in goods at a high advance; and ſcarce any one would give any caſh for it. But without ſome caſh how can the hemp raiſer diſcharge his dues to the ſheriff, and be able to carry on his buſineſs? It is true many people have made very indifferent hemp through bad management, and were it only ſuch that met with diſcouragement it would be well; but the hemp's being of never ſo good a quality would not command even part caſh for it, which was utterly a diſcouragement to raiſe hemp at all. However, I underſtand that there are now ſome that do advance a little caſh, to ſome few people; but that diſcouragement ſtill remains, in a great meaſure.

"There is alſo another material diſcouragement to the culture of hemp, that ſeems neceſſary to be remonſtrated to the Parliament at home, by the Aſſemblies in America; and that is the bounty at home being offered for water-rotted hemp only, and not for winter-rotted hemp alſo, although many people, that are well acquainted with both, look on winter-rotted hemp, if properly managed, to be equal, if not preferable, to water-rotted; and the bounty offered by the Aſſembly in Virginia is for winter-rotted, as well as water-rotted, provided it be found, bright, and clean; and the people in Virginia chooſe much rather to winter-rot their hemp than to water-rot it, becauſe water rotting is a very unwholeſome employment in that climate, ſubjecting them very much to the fever and agues. I myſelf have known winter-rotted hemp ſent to England that was highly approved of, and after trials made of its ſtrength was looked upon to be equal to any Ruſſia hemp whatever; and I doubt not but ſamples of winter-rotted hemp might be ſent home that would fully convince all that examine them that winter-rotted hemp is widely different from, and far preferable to, dew-rotted or ſummer-rotted hemp, which is ſure to be of a very dark colour, and frequently damaged.

"Had it not been for the aforeſaid diſcouragements, I am fully convinced that by this time the hemp trade would have begun to flouriſh in the back counties in Virginia, where tobacco will not bear tranſportation ſo great a diſtance, and have added conſiderably to their exports in trade. I therefore cannot but think that every ſincere well-wiſher to Great Britain and her colonies, that is rightly informed, will approve of, and, as far as lies in their way, join in, any proper attempts to remove thoſe diſcouragements."

SCHEME *of a* LOTTERY,

FOR diſpoſing of about 800 acres of very valuable LAND, lying contiguous, on both ſides of *James* river, in *Amherſt* and *Buckingham* counties, containing a conſiderable quantity of rich low grounds and ſecond low grounds; alſo the greateſt part of two iſlands in *James* river, called the *Sycamore* iſlands. The land lies about two or three miles below Dr. *William Cabbell*'s, and contains ſome of as rich low grounds as any he owns, or as any that I know on *James* river, not *Elk* iſland excepted, and which I ſhould be very unwilling to part with were it not that I have other valuable lands on *James* river; and having entered into the hemp trade, I deſign, by the diſpoſal of this part of my land, to help to enable myſelf the more advantageouſly to carry it on. Beſides the land, 820 l. worth of ſortable dry goods will be laid off in lots, in order to make a ſufficient number of prizes; which goods may be delivered at *Warwick* or *Richmond* directly after the drawing, which is to be under the direction of proper managers, and in the preſence of as many adventurers as ſhall think fit to attend, at Mr. *James Vaughan*'s at *Richmond*, the day after next *Henrico May* court, if the tickets are all diſpoſed of by that time; and conveyances executed for the land, to the fortunate adventurers, as ſoon as conveniently can be done afterwards by the ſubſcriber.

PRIZES.

1	AN exceeding rich iſland in JAMES river, about half a mile long, called the *Great Sycamore* iſland (except about 4 acres near one end of it, which belongs to an orphan) which iſland is looked upon, by thoſe acquainted with it, to be as rich as any in JAMES river, not *Elk* iſland excepted. Part of the ſaid iſland is cleared, and has a tobacco houſe 40 feet by 20 on it. Alſo about 180 acres of high and low grounds in *Amherſt* county, on the main land, convenient to the ſaid iſland.	L. 500
1	About 170 acres of high and low grounds in *Amherſt*, on JAMES river; great part of it pretty rich, and has a fine fiſhing place for white ſhads, and a ſmall plantation on the river that rents at 1000 lb. of tobacco a year.	250
1	About 160 acres of land in *Buckingham* county, on JAMES river, containing a good quantity of low grounds and ſecond low grounds; there is a ſmall plantation, with an overſeer's houſe, and a middle ſized framed tobacco houſe, on it.	200
1	A tract of about 50 acres of land on JAMES river, in *Buckingham*, with a good piece of cleared low grounds, and a new tobacco houſe 40 by 20 on it.	100
1	About half the iſland called the *Little Sycamore* iſland, near half a mile long, with two framed tobacco houſes on it; the reſt of the iſland belongs to an orphan. Alſo about 50 acres of land in *Buckingham* county, convenient to the ſaid iſland.	180
1	A tract of about 50 acres of land on JAMES river, in *Buckingham* county, with a ſuitable place for a mill on a large creek, and a ſmall ſpot of cleared ground on it.	30
1	Lot of dry goods of 20 l. value. - - - - - - -	20
1	Lot of 10 l. value. - - - - - - - - - -	10
2	Lots of 5 l. value. - - - - - - - - - -	10
40	Lots of do. each at 3 l. value. - - - - - -	120
330	Lots of do. each at 2 l. value. - - - - - -	660
380 Prizes. - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		L. 2000
620 Blanks.		

1000 Tickets, at 2 l. each. - - - - - - - - L. 2000

Tickets may be had at the Poſt Office in *Williamſburg*, of Mr. JAMES VAUGHAN in *Richmond*, of Mr. JOHN SHELTON in *Cumberland*, of Mr. JOHN SMITH at *Page*'s warehouſe in *Hanover*, and of the ſubſcriber in *Amherſt*.

JOHN HOWARD.

N. B. A plot of the ſaid land, laid off in lots as above, and a liſt of the goods, ſhall be delivered to the managers before the day of drawing.

J. H.

NORFOLK, JAN. 4, 1768.

THE ſhip *Friends* will be ready to take in freight for the iſland of *Jamaica*, and will ſail in *March*. The ſnow *Lord Frederick* will take in freight for *Madeira*, and ſail the latter end of this month. A ſhip, of about 360 hhds. burthen, to be let on charter to any part of *Europe*. Apply to

NEIL JAMIESON.

Who has for ſale a few pipes of genuine *Madeira* WINES, *viz.* Fineſt particular wines, *London* marcell do. *New York* do. a few quarter caſks of the fineſt *Madeira* malmſy wines; *Weſt India* rum, moloſſes, muſcovado ſugar, pimenta, ginger, &c. for money, tobacco, or on credit.

NORFOLK, *Jan.* 1, 1768.

THE death of Mr. *Richard Scott*, late Vendue Maſter of *Norfolk*, having diſappointed the lottery wherein the ſubſcriber was partly concerned from being drawn, he hereby gives notice to all perſons that bought tickets of him, or of Mr. *Richard Lamb*, that he will pay the money back on the delivery of the ſaid tickets, they proving by their oath that they bought them of the ſaid *Lamb* or the ſubſcriber; and that he will free and indemnify the ſaid *Lamb* for all tickets he had of him. As for any other tickets that have been ſold, he is no way concerned with them, as he received no money from any other perſon.

DAVID CROSS.

IMPORTED in the brig *Nancy*, *Michael Hyndman* maſter, a box marked TNW in a piece. Whoever proves it to be their property may have it by applying to Mr *Andrew Sprowle* at *Goſport*, paying freight, and the charge of this advertiſement.

MICHAEL HYNDMAN.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, near *Port Royal*, in *Caroline* county, on the 15th of laſt month, a *Welſh* ſervant man named THOMAS JONES, about 6 feet high, ſtraight and well made, has reddiſh coloured hair, and a great blemiſh in his left eye, very glaſſy towards the outſide; had on when he went away an old white coloured broadcloth coat, old blue broadcloth breeches with ferret ſtraps, a felt hat, a pair of *Virginia* ſhoes without heels, two holland ſhirts, one of them ruffled at the breaſt, two oſnabrug ſhirts, and two pair of oſnabrug trouſers, both mended. He pretends to be much of a man at cudgels and backſword when he is in liquor, ſpeaks ſeveral languages, and writes a very good hand. He was ſeen going over *Todd's Bridge* the 18th of laſt month, and it is ſuppoſed will endeavour to make his eſcape by water. Whoever apprehends the ſaid runaway, and brings him to me, or to Mr. *John Cumming* in *Port Royal*, ſhall have Twenty Shilling reward, beſides what the law allows. All maſters of veſſels are forewarned from carrying him out of the colony.

2‡ JAMES PATTIE.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, about the 20th of laſt month, when in *Williamſburg*, a likely bay mare, 4 years old next ſpring, about 4 feet 10 inches high, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, but not branded. Whoever brings the ſaid mare to Mr. *Tazewell* in *Williamſburg*, or to the ſubſcriber in *Cheſterfield*, ſhall have twenty ſhillings reward.

ED. BOLLING.

To be LET, *and entered upon immediately*,

A HOUSE three ſtories high, pleaſantly ſituated on a riſing hill, in the middle of a fine peach orchard, facing the ſouth, and *Queen's* creek before the door, where there is plenty of the beſt fiſh and oyſters. It is but a ſmall diſtance from my houſe at *Porto Bello*, and has a garden, ſmokehouſe, dairy, and all other neceſſary out-houſes, belonging to it. Any perſon who rents the above may, if he chooſes, have a good paſture and piece of incloſed land with it. For terms inquire of

ALEXANDER FINNIE.

THIS is to give notice that the ſale of Capt. *Mordecai Throckmorton's* NEGROES, advertiſed to be ſold on the 9th of *January* next at *Hanover* court-houſe, is further poſtponed until the 18th of the ſame month, when they will be ſold at the plantation of the ſaid Capt. *Mordecai Throckmorton*, in *Caroline* county. Credit will be allowed for part of them until the 29th of *April* next, and for the remainder until the 29th of *April* 1769. Likewiſe will be ſold, at the ſame time and place, ſtocks of horſes, cattle, and hogs, together with a quantity of corn and fodder. Bond, with approved ſecurity, will be required by

GABRIEL THROCKMORTON.
ROBINSON DAINGERFIELD.

N. B. All perſons are deſired to bring in their reſpective claims againſt the eſtate, that they may be adjuſted.

To be LET *on* CHARTER *to any part of* Europe, *or the* Weſt Indies,

THE brigantine ORANGE, *Ralph Elliot* maſter, now at *Norfolk*, burthen about 300 hhds. and ready to take in a load immediately. For terms apply to WILLIAM ORANGE at *Norfolk*, or the Captain on board.

N. B. I have a quantity of rum, ſugar, and moloſſes, to diſpoſe of for ready money, or credit until *April*, or barter for corn, pork, or peaſe.

WILLIAM ORANGE.

TAKEN up, in *Mecklenburg*, a dark bay mare, about 4 feet 2 inch high, with a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, trots, has on a ſmall bell, dockt, and branded on the near buttock reſembling B.

THOMAS STOVALL.

TAKEN up, in *Charlotte*, a ſorrel horſe, about 4 feet 7 inches high, with a blaze face, has a large ſcar on his hip, and branded on the near ſhoulder and buttock C; poſted, and appraiſed to 3l. 10s.

JAMES WATKINS.

Peterſburg, Dec. 22, 1767.

THE ſubſcriber hath got a quantity of fine TIMOTHY SEED to diſpoſe of, which he will ſell at 1s. 3d. per quart.

EDWARD STABLER.

To be SOLD, *and entered on immediately*,

A CLEAR fee ſimple eſtate in a plantation and 250 acres of land, lying on the weſtern branch of *Elizabeth River*, in the county of *Norfolk*, whereon is a good dwelling-houſe, kitchen, barn, ſtables, and other out-houſes, all new and in good order; a good apple orchard, and a good garden well paled in. The cleared land, in a good fence, is ſufficient to work ſix hands; and the uncleared land is very good, and well furniſhed with white oak and pine timber. For terms inquire of Mr. NEIL JAMIESON, merchant in *Norfolk*, Meſſ. *Gibſon* and *Granbery*, merchants in *Suffolk*, or the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

6 JOHN BRICKELL.

AS I have made an abſolute conveyance of my whole eſtate for the benefit of ſuch of my creditors as ſhall within three months ſignify to the truſtees named therein their approbation thereof, I muſt requeſt the favour of all thoſe who have not yet had an opportunity of informing themſelves of the nature of this truſt that they will, without delay, make application to Mr. *Jerman Baker* in *Williamſburg*, with whom the original conveyance is lodged, or Mr. *James Belſches* at *Cabin Point*, and Mr *David Jameſon* in *York*, who have copies thereof, and likewiſe copies of the certificate granted me, and ſigned by all ſuch of my creditors as I have had an opportunity of ſeeing, which is by far the greater part. I muſt requeſt their moſt ſpeedy application to the Gentlemen above mentioned, as the truſtees are to carry on the copper mine, and diſpoſe of the profits ariſing therefrom, and from every other part of the eſtate, among the creditors, in the moſt advantageous manner. The truſtees named in the deed are Meſſ. *Warner Lewis*, *Fielding Lewis*, *George Riddell*, *Richard Randolph*, *James Belſches*, *Jerman Baker*, and *David Jameſon*, who are empowered to appoint any three of their number to act for the whole.

8 WILLIAM KENNON.

To be SOLD, *on twelve months credit*,

ABOUT 20,000 acres of LAND, in *Amherſt* county, to which an indiſputable title will be made, and laid off in lots as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. Apply to Col. *William Cabell* (who is Attorney for the executors of *Philip Grymes*, Eſq; deceaſed, and lives in *Amherſt* county) or to

Tf LUNSFORD LOMAX, Jun.

To be SOLD, *and entered upon immediately*,

A TRACT of LAND, lying in *King William* county, pleaſantly ſituated on *Mattapony* river, whereon *Thomas Moore* now lives, containing 200 acres, to which is added about 40 or 50 acres of marſh, which produces good hay, and is capable of great improvements. On the plantation is a commodious brick houſe two ſtories high, handſomely wainſcotted, with four rooms on a floor, two of them with a large paſſage, four large cellars and cellar paſſage, with brick partitions to the top; the out-houſes are good and large, are fit for every convenience, and in perfect repair. There is alſo on the ſaid plantation an orchard of about 2 or 300 bearing crab trees, and a large garden in good order. The land is good for either grain or tobacco, is well timbered, and is a very convenient ſituation for carrying on a *Weſt India* trade, lying in the heart of a grain country, where a veſſel of 250 tuns burthen may load oppoſite to the houſe, and has alſo the advantage of fine fiſhing and fowling. Five hundred pounds of the purchaſe money to be paid in *April* next, and for the remainder one, two, or three years credit will be allowed, as may be agreed upon, by applying to either of the ſubſcribers, in *Hanover* county.

Tf GEORGE THOMAS.
JOHN SMITH.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

FOR diſpoſing of 146 LOTS of LAND, in the town of *Hanover*, yet remaining unſold. The leaſt valuable of the lots, according to the prices of thoſe moſt remote from the river, which have been ſold, not being leſs than 20l. which is far below what was given for ſeveral near the river.

	Lots.	Val.	Rents.
Inſpection at *Page's*, five lots, at 12 years purchaſe,		L. 840	L. 70
Do. at *Cruthfield's*, ſix lots, at do.		720	60
		L. 1560	130
Lots unimproved, each half an acre, at 20l.	135	2700	
		L. 4260	130
137 Prizes,	137		
263 Blanks.			
400 tickets, at 10l. each,		L. 4000	

The ſaid lottery will be drawn at Mr. ANTHONY HAY'S, in *Williamſburg*, on the 4th *Thurſday* in *April*, 1768

Thoſe who do not pay for their tickets on the day of drawing may give bond, to carry intereſt from that time.

Robert Carter Nicholas, *George Wythe*, *Thomas Everard*, *John Thompſon*, and *Jerman Baker*, Eſquires, managers, or any three, of whom tickets may be had, and of the ſubſcriber.

Tf MANN PAGE.

A SCHEME,

For diſpoſing of, by way of LOTTERY, *the* LAND *and* TENEMENTS *under mentioned, being the entire towns of* Rocky Ridge *and* Shockoe, *lying at the Falls of* James *river, and the land thereunto adjoining.*

THE advantageous ſituation of this eſtate is too well known to require a particular deſcription, though it may be neceſſary to inform the publick that the obſtructions through the Falls, and in other parts of the river above, will ſhortly be removed, and the river made navigable to the ſaid towns: The navigation will thereby be extended, and made both ſafe and eaſy for upwards of two hundred miles above the ſaid Falls, and a communication opened to the weſtern frontier of the middle colonies, whereby there will not be more than ſixty or ſeventy miles portage from *James* river to the *Ohio*; ſo that the immenſe treaſure of that valuable country muſt neceſſarily be brought to market to one or other of the aboveſaid towns, which will occaſionally raiſe the rents, and enhance the value, of the lands and tenements under mentioned, beyond the powers of conception.

		Lots	Value.	Rents.
A double forge, a mill, with two acres and a half of land adjoining, the uſe of the landing, the canal, with ten feet on each ſide, and 2000 acres of back land, the furtheſt part of which is not more than five miles from the forge,			L. 8000	
Inſpection at *Rocky Ridge*,	at 12 years purchaſe,		780	L. 65
James Lyle, his tenement,	at do.		540	45
Archibald Buchanan,	at do.		540	45
Alexander Stewart,	at do.		510	42 10
Elizabeth Todd,	at do.		480	40
Robert Gordon,	at do.		90	7 10
Joſeph Hopkins,	at do.		60	5
John Shackelton,	at do.		36	3
James Gunn, formerly rented to *Thomas Yuille*,			540	45
Ferry on the ſouth ſide, at 20 years purchaſe, with half an acre of land on the bank,			2000	100
A fiſhery on the ſouth ſide, at 20 years do.			600	30
Number of improved lots,		12	L. 14,176	L. 428
Lots unimproved, each half an acre, to be laid off in a town convenient to the river, with publick landings, at 25l. each,		300	7500	
The amount of lots on the ſouth ſide of *James* river, in *Cheſterfield* county,		312	L. 21676	L. 428
Shockoe inſpection,	at 12 years purchaſe,		L. 780	L. 65
Byrd's do.	at do.		780	65
Watſon's,	at do.		720	60
James Buchanan,	at do.		720	60
Patrick Coutts,	at do.		420	35
George Ellis,	at do.		120	10
James M'Dowell,	at do.		480	40
David Roſs,	at do.		480	40
Thomas Younghuſband,	at do.		540	45
James Rozer,	at do.		60	5
James Howling,	at do.		60	5
John M'Keind,	at do.		144	12
M'Pherſon & Menzies,	at do.		420	35
James Daley,	at do.		36	3
Lewis Warwick,	at do.		60	5
Ferry,	at 20 years do.		2000	100
Fiſhery,	at 20 years do.		2000	100
Number of improved lots,		17	L. 9820	L. 685
10,000 acres of land, to be laid off in lots of 100 acres each, valued at 30 s. per acre,		100	15,000	
10 iſlands, on ſome of which are very valuable fiſheries,		10	300	
Lots unimproved, valued at 25l. each,		400	10,000	
The amount of lots on the north ſide of *James* river,		527	L. 35,120	L. 685
The amount of lots on the ſouth ſide of do. as above,		312	21,676	428
839 Prizes.		839	L. 56,796	L. 1113
9161 Blanks.				
10,000 Tickets, at 5l. each,			L. 50,000	

The ſaid lottery will be drawn at SHOCKOE'S in *June* 1768, under the management and direction of the Hon. PRESLEY THORNTON, Eſq; PEYTON RANDOLPH, JOHN PAGE, CHARLES CARTER, and CHARLES TURNBULL, Eſquires, truſtees for the ſame, who will execute conveyances for the prizes drawn by the fortunate adventurers in this lottery. Tickets to be had of the truſtees, alſo of Col. ARCHIBALD CARY, JOHN WAYLES, and the ſubſcriber.

W. BYRD.

ALL Perſons may be ſupplied with this PAPER at 12*ſ.* 6*d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inſerted in it for 3*ſ.* the firſt Week, and 2*ſ.* each Week after. —— *,* All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition.